

The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST,
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

COLONIZATION AT THE CAPITAL.

COLUMBUS, January 6, 1840.

The Ohio Colonization Society has had its annual spasm. The spacious hall of the representatives of the people was, by a formal, semi-legislative vote, granted for the use of the Society on the 24th ultimo. It was announced beforehand through the dailies that addresses were expected, and it being known that several distinguished gentlemen were in the city, attending the courts or the legislature, an audience assembled barely large enough not to fill a thin house. Governor Simonson took the chair. Colonization, through its whole history, has manifested an intense fondness after the caresses of governors and judges, members of Congress and presidents. It nestles under the wings of titled functionaries. It aspires through legislatures to thrust its arm into the treasury of the states and of the nation.

Mr. Henkle, who I understand is an agent of the Society, offered resolution of a general nature, upon which almost any kind of a speech would hang. He spoke for some time as if determined to keep on his ground. Commencing with Thomas F. Buxton of England, he proceeded to Africa, where he became so perfectly entranced with the Liberian regions, that I verily believe he would have forgone our own land of liberty, had there not been a few slaves in possession of the Society who were few, provided they would go to Africa, and in whose behalf they were begging funds. The drift of his harangue, at least so he told us, was to prove that the African slave trade could be extirpated in another way than by Colonization. So far as I am capable of judging, and I take Mr. Gurley's address for the standard, Mr. H. made a first rate Colonization speech. It possessed the rare qualification so exceedingly rare in colonization speeches, of not going out of its way to plunge into a quarrel with others of his countrymen, because they happen to hold different opinions and push their measures to the destruction of the potential cause of all kinds of slave trading, that cause which alone stands in the way of a hundred Liberia springing up on other than African shores.

A gentleman of your city, I believe, Mr. Green, also spoke for a short time. He seemed to fall into the old track of Colonization speech-making. He first squared himself against abolition, and proceeded by what he called incontrovertible arguments to demolish it, and thereby establish the position that Colonization was the only scheme which could ameliorate the condition of the colored race. What those incontrovertible things were, though I was constantly on the alert, entirely escaped my observation. His remarks however, were courteous, — he desired to meet the abolitionists as not as enemies, but as friends; and he throughly avoided all bandying of epithets, all hurling of abuse. In fact, now that sensible people have looked abolition full in the face, they begin to see it is after all so bearish as their fevered fancies had painted it.

Judge Wright of Cincinnati then rose, and commenced a series of remarks, concerning which, those who heard him, dispute whether they proceeded from a motive of opposition to Colonization, an intention to quiz the advocates of the scheme, to occupy a non-committal position, or merely to draw out further information. He first expressed his disappointment at the unsatisfactory nature of the speeches to which he had listened.

He came there with the expectation of learning the great practical advantages of Colonization — the particular benefits it had already, was now, and promised hereafter to confer upon the colored race; how many, and at what cost, it had emancipated, to what extent it had ameliorated their condition.

Mr. H. who seemed not a little uneasy, repeatedly interrupted him to communicate information on the topics adverted to. The Judge expressed his gratification at having elicited additional light, but proceeded to point out other branches which he deemed the most important of any bearing to the subject. He was anxious to know how far it had removed, or was calculated to check, the domestic slave trade. Mr. H. broke in upon the subject of the entire exclusion of all slavery in the colony. The Judge gave him to understand that he was conducting his inquiries on one side of the Atlantic. Driven at last upon this dangerous ground, Mr. H. attempted the unwise task of showing that a scarcity of slaves at the South, occasioned by the removal of them to Africa, would not enhance the demand there for colored labor. Here he was certainly less adroit than Mr. Gurley, who last winter in conversation, though he avoided that point in public, explained most unsatisfactorily, it is true, though as well as the nature of the subject would admit. The Judge also gave a thrust at his fellow-citizen, Mr. Green. He thought persuasion, and not commanding the measures and opinions of others, was the proper method of advocating the claims of an enterprise to the public patronage. Both the Colonization and Abolition schemes might be useful, without waging war upon each other. The sum of his conclusions I understood to be about this: — if colonization operated thus and so, it would be beneficial; if otherwise, it would be mischievous. Mr. G. replied, reiterating the grounds he had given. The scheme did not rest upon statistics, but upon great principles. If it were entirely new and untried, it would be worthy of the confidence of the benevolent. The resolution was then most unanimously but feebly adopted.

He then approached the more solemn part of his speech. He offered a resolution wherein all looked grave. It was to raise five hundred dollars. This was immediately carried by the faintest unanimity I ever heard. There were clearly two ayes, and I almost confident, I heard a third. The indefatigable Mr. H. now proposed that Messrs. Corwin and Hoge wait on the audience and receive their

contributions. Mr. Corwin rose and commenced urging a host of reasons for being excused. Dr. Hoge however stated the usual and more agreeable mode to be, to invite any who desired to contribute to come forward for that purpose. I have an awful apprehension that the day is somewhat distant, when three millions of negroes are to be transported from this country to Africa, when a final termination shall overtake the kidnapping of a hundred thousand a year from that ill-fated region, when civilization shall be pushed to its now unknown centre — by such contributions as were gathered on that evening. As many of the friends of the cause were stated to have been prevented from attending, in consequence of the Christmas-eve meetings, the meeting adjourned to the following Tuesday evening.

On the evening of the 25th, the Ladies' Colonization held its annual meeting. I found between fifty and a hundred persons scattered through the spacious Presbyterian church. Dr. Hoge offered some remarks in the way, so customary with him, which though sound, presents no leading feature, and leaves no permanent impression on the mind. On this account I have usually found it extremely difficult to take notes of his discourse, as much more to rely upon memory for their scope, and therefore will not attempt it now. Mr. Storer of Cincinnati, delivered a short address in his hairy style, pretty rather than argumentative, and elegant though cold, as the atmosphere of the room where we were assembled. The heart of it, after getting through the ornament, was that the extirpation of the slave trade and success of missionary enterprise in Africa hung by the single hair of Colonization. Mr. Henkle followed in the same train of remark. He endeavored to show that all missionary attempts to establish a footing on that barbarous soil had invariably and signally failed, until a door was opened and a strong arm put forth for their succor by the colonies on the coast.

The adjourned meeting of the State Society on 31st, was a total failure. Though it was announced in the papers, though the representatives' hall was voted for their use, both speakers and hearers seemed by common consent to absent themselves. Mr. Henkle, president, held the reins of order as steadily as any human hand could hold them, for such confusion I never witnessed. The Granville P. M., Mr. Eells, I think they called him, earnestly protested against them, and when I left Morris was speaking amid repeated interruptions and calls to order. They have nominated Shannon, Van Buren and Johnson, recommended the sub-treasury and specie clause, and the limitation of the term of federal judges to seven years. When Morris repeated the memorable clause of the Declaration, "that all men are created equal" — "Except negroes," was shouted by some democrat in the assembly. I think our fathers, if they could behold the strange freaks of their descendants, would carefully review their opinion, that men are capable of self-government. Now that our democratic abolitionists are fairly driven off from the party, they must be compelled to claim the protection of their parents, and all obligation to render them due obedience!

Wednesday, 11th, went to a place known by the name of Gilcrest's Mill, where I sold some books, and then drove on to a settlement of excellent people, most of whom are Disciples or Reformers, or as they are generally denominated Campbellites, located about two or three miles from Danville, Knox co. Here I lectured in the evening — remained with them the next day, and lectured again in the evening, and did very well in selling books, &c. Friday, directed my course towards Millersburg, Holmes co., when, within nine miles of my place of destination, one of my axles broke, but by the aid of a dull axe and drawing-knife, which I borrowed near by, was enabled to get my wheel on again, and drive about seven miles farther, when I broke down again. It being night, I put up with a private family, members of the Methodist E. Church, there being no inn on the road between Danville and Millersburg, a distance of twenty-two miles. Here I delivered an abolition lecture to the family, and spent a pleasant evening with them. Though receiving the Western Christian Advocate regularly, they were almost totally ignorant of the anti-slavery question, and the woes of the slave. Thousands, my brother, in the Methodist Church, do not know that many of their brethren are slaveholders. Nay, they do not even dream, that eighty thousand human beings are held in galling bondage by members of their own church! That Methodists are permitted with impunity in the church to traffic in slaves and souls of men, women, and children to compel the poor to work for them their whole life long without wages! — depriving parents of all right, of the means, and opportunity of training up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord — and denying these children all right to claim the protection of their parents, and all obligation to learn the result of their labors.

Yours,

For the Philanthropist.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Mr. EDITOR: — It is with unfeigned pain that I am compelled to differ with you as to the duty of an Abolitionist at the ballot-box in reference to his principles.

The object, as I understand it, for which we have organized, is the immediate abolition of slavery without banishment. The question is not, shall we for the accomplishment of our object employ an Arminian or a Calvinist for their peculiar sentiments, as such have nothing in them against our cause. But the question is, shall we employ a man to gain our object who is opposed to the very first principles of it. Would it have been wise for the men of '76 to have placed those in power who were not opposed to their taxation without representation? Or for the men of '12 to have elected those who were not opposed to the right of search or impressment? Would it be wise for the Ohio Abolitionists to place a man in the editorial department of the Philanthropist who is opposed to immediate? Can a member of the Ohio Legislature consistently vote for the immediate repeal of the BLACK ACT, who is opposed to the immediate extermination of the demon sin of slavery? If not — then can we consistently by our memorials, ask him to do that which it would be inconsistent for him to do? Would it not be "constitutional" for our legislature to send a delegation to the Kentucky legislature, praying them to abolish slavery in their state, as productive of much mischief to thousands and to us. If our legislature may legitimately do so, should we not in choosing them be governed by the principles they hold as being favorable or unfavorable to our great object. Let us improve by the history of former abolitionists. The English resolved and adhered to it, that they would vote for no man to a seat in Parliament who was opposed to the immediate abolition of their slavery, and they prevailed. Parliament could abolish slavery. Congress, and our legislatures in the free states, have no control with regard to the abolition of slavery in the states. The Israelitish Burney took "high ground" when he stood before the haughty slaveholder, demanding the emancipation of the slaves of Egypt — "there shall not a hoof be left behind." Without the presence of Him before whom the sea fled, the mountains gave place, and Jordan was driven back, we cannot succeed! And to have his presence we must take off the truth of our cause along with us when discharging the different duties we owe to our God and our country, on our knees, at the polls, and any where else, "unless these (our principles) abide in the ship, we cannot be saved."

LOGAN.

*Certainly.

For the Philanthropist.

LETTER FROM REV. JAMES BOYLE.

GRANVILLE, Licking Co.,

Dec. 27th, 1839.

Very Dear Friend and Brother:

DR. BAILEY: — My last letter was dated at Mt. Vernon, Knox co., from which place, I proceeded on Tuesday, the 10th inst., to Amity, where I staid over night with Mr. P., the Congregational Minister, but did not lecture, as the only meeting-house in the place (Methodist Episcopal) could not be obtained, and the school house was occupied by a singing society — but I did very well in disposing of books. I learn more and more each day the advantage which my Anti-Slavery publications give me. In almost every place I can sell more or less

It is due to Mr. Henkle to state, that he was unavoidably detained away — — — — —

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EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, January, 21, 1840

THE CLERGYMEN OF CINCINNATI.

This is now the ninth year of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in the United States. The country has everywhere been agitated with discussion. Sympathy for the slave has been deepening and widening, and public sentiment has been steadily approximating the true standard on the question of slavery. Still, with a few honorable exceptions, the clergymen of Cincinnati appear to think that they have no responsibilities in this matter. They dwell on the borders of a slave-state, in sight of slavery, in a city deeply infected with pro-slavery sentiment. They are united, many of them, by ecclesiastical ties, with slaveholding ministers. Slaveholders attend their ministry; slaveholders are communicants of their churches. The cloak of chains assails their ears, as from time to time, gangs of slaves are hurried down the river to be sold like beasts in a Southern market. Kidnappers prowl in the streets of their city; the free man of color lies at the mercy of perjury and ruthless avarice; handbills offering rewards to cupidity for the arrest of unoffending men and women, insult them at the corners of the streets; and our most respectable newspapers stoop for hire to participate in the foul work of the man-hunter. And yet, they have not made up their minds what to do or say upon the subject! They steel their hearts against the shriek of outraged humanity. Not one word against slavery, not one plea for the slave, not one groan for the crushed man of color, will they utter.

Such is Mr. Buxton's project for the destruction of the slave-trade.

The dishonest use made of this fact, by some of the advocates of American Colonization, deserves notice. A pamphlet lately appeared in Philadelphia, entitled, "Colonization and Abolition contrasted." The African Repository bestows on it high praise. "No theories or speculations," it remarks, "are indulged in; it is a mass of testimony, all compact." Again, "It is the work of an honest man, one who loves truth for its own sake, and seeks to win for it the regard of others." Many extracts from the work are copied into the Repository, from which we select two paragraphs. In these, the writer attempts at once to place Mr. Buxton in a false attitude, and the American Colonization Society on false ground. After stating Mr. Buxton's remedy for the slave-trade, he says—

"Here, then, is an Abolitionist that has come to his senses, and at last discovered that it is in vain only to preach to such a world as this that the slave trade is wrong; and that the interests of mankind must be considered in any plan to suppress so great, wide-spread, and complicated an evil."

"Sixty years ago the Wilberforce school had been laboring in this cause on the ground of sentiment, and had learned to avert the offenders by the terrors of authority. Now, one of that school himself the chieftain, elect and undisputed, by a single blow upsets the labor of more than half a century, and pronounces them mischievous and ruinous; that they have done all good; that they have done only evil!"

"It is not too much to say, that this is a great discovery, and one of practical, momentous consequences; and it evinces a rare honesty and a signal sagacity, for it was a conflict with the whole drift of his former sentiments, and a conversion, the announcement of which must necessarily astound the world of his former adherents, and might perhaps dislodge him forever from that eminent position which he occupied at the head of British and American Abolitionists."

"Having once broken loose from the mazes in which he had been perplexed—or, more properly, perhaps, having attained to the maturity of his honest research—and stepped forth into light and under a clear heaven, he sees by intuition the only practicable remedy, confesses to the principles, and plants his foot on the ground of the American Colonization Society!"

That we may clearly expose the gross misrepresentation in this paragraph, let us inquire what is the ground of this Society. The only object of the Colonization Society, as stated in its constitution, is, to colonize the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent. The ultimate object of some of its members is, the extinction of the slave-system in our country; that of others, the greater security of the system. The principles of the Society, if it have any, are, the invincibility of prejudice against color, and the impracticability of the two races dwelling together in a state of equality. The tendency of the Society is, as has often been proved, both by facts and arguments, to strengthen prejudice, aggravate the rigors of the condition of colored people, deprive public sentiment, lull the consciences of professors of religion on the subject of slavery, and perpetuate this system. In the speeches of its members, many tricks of eloquence have been resorted to, to enlist the sympathies of the public in its behalf. One of the collateral benefits of the scheme would be, it has been said, the christianization of Africa through the medium of a civilized colony. Another would be, the extinction of the slave-trade. Mark—the prohibition of the slave-trade has been predicted, as a result, distant and collateral, to be brought about by the establishment of colonies on the African coast.

Such is the ground, such are the principles, such the tendencies of the American Colonization Society. Now, this writer asserts, that Mr. Buxton, having "attained the maturity of his honest research," "confesses to the principles, and plants his foot on the ground of the American Colonization Society." Shame upon such dishonesty!

Is he proclaimed that the ground of his scheme is, the invincibility of prejudice against color?

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"It is not too much to say, that this is a great discovery, and one of practical, momentous consequences; and it evinces a rare honesty and a signal sagacity, for it was a conflict with the whole drift of his former sentiments, and a conversion, the announcement of which must necessarily astound the world of his former adherents, and might perhaps dislodge him forever from that eminent position which he occupied at the head of British and American Abolitionists."

"Having once broken loose from the mazes in which he had been perplexed—or, more properly, perhaps, having attained to the maturity of his honest research—and stepped forth into light and under a clear heaven, he sees by intuition the only practicable remedy, confesses to the principles, and plants his foot on the ground of the American Colonization Society!"

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And yet, he says, "It is the work of an honest man, one who loves truth for its own sake, and seeks to win for it the regard of others."

Many extracts from the work are copied into the Repository, from which we select two paragraphs. In these, the writer attempts at once to place Mr. Buxton in a false attitude, and the American Colonization Society on false ground. After stating Mr. Buxton's remedy for the slave-trade, he says—

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especially interested in the matter, and a meeting of his constituents was held during the past summer, had requested him to do the same. He hoped that some time would be prompt and decisive action, at the same time the utmost calmness and deliberation. After some further discussion, Mr. Gregory suggested that the subject be referred to the Committee on Slavery. He believed the Governor of N. York was in favor of the measure, but it comported with the dignity of the Commonwealth to take no step upon so important a subject without the greatest deliberation. The subject was lost, and that of Mr. Bayly prevailed. —*New York Evening Post.*

LADIES' CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, we were present at a very interesting meeting of the female anti-slavery society of Cincinnati, at Mr. Blanchard's church. Although a great Temperance meeting was appointed for that evening, at which Mr. Mayfield was expected to speak, a respectable audience attended. The speaker was the Rev. W. Channing, pastor of the Unitarian church of this place, nephew of the celebrated Dr. Channing. We are glad to recognize Mr. Channing as a believer in the doctrine of immediate abolition, and a friend of the anti-slavery cause.

The object of the Society being the promotion of the abolition of slavery, particularly by attending to the education of the free people of color, the speaker confined his remarks chiefly to this subject. He spoke freely of the prejudice against colored people, traced it to its source, and denounced its sinfulness in uncompromising terms. The policy hitherto pursued towards our colored brethren, he dragged to light, and he showed how absurd and ruinous it was in every particular. Its disastrous influences on the minds and morals of its victims, were dwelt upon. Numerous facts were then stated, illustrating the capabilities of the colored people, their heroic enterprise, their patient endurance, their love of excellence. The statements made respecting their condition and character in this city, were particularly interesting. In a little while, they will be laid at full length before our readers.

The address was sound in matter, eloquent in manner, uncompromising in principle. With the exception of Mr. Blanchard, the pioneer anti-slavery minister in Cincinnati, Mr. Channing is the only clergyman of our city who has publicly appeared as the friend of the anti-slavery cause. It will not be long, however, before this *select* number will receive an addition.

We are glad to learn that the Ladies' Society is in a most flourishing condition. Its members are ardent and judicious, and their efforts put to shame those of the men's society of this place. Indeed, we should not know whether this society were dead or alive, if we had nothing to judge by but the action of its executive committee. Those who hold no office, have to do all their business for them.

Colonization Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

His excellency, the Governor, in the Chair. The Secretaries being both absent, A. G. Dimock was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Henkle, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, offered for adoption the following resolution, which he advocated in the eloquent and animated address, and was followed by Mr. Green and John C. Wright, who sustained the cause of Colonization of the American colored people with great ability, and were listened to with interest and gratification by a large and respectable audience; after which, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That the system of Africa Colonization is calculated to save the colored race, and prove the prospects of the free colored population of the United States—encouraging emancipation in a manner consistent with the happiness of the country—that it is the only instrumentality which promises success in imparting to the millions of Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and the only one which can effect the destruction of the African slave trade, and that it is therefore entitled to our cordial approbation and support.

On motion of Mr. Henkle, a committee was appointed to nominate officers to serve during the ensuing year, viz.—Rev. J. Hope, and Rev. W. H. McGuffey.

The following resolution was then offered and accepted:

Resolved. That we make an immediate effort to raise \$500 in aid of the cause of Colonization, and for this purpose, a committee is appointed to call immediately on the citizens, and others and receive subscriptions and contributions, viz.—L. N. Whiting, Robert Neil, J. Greenwood, and John M. Kerr.

Mr. J. L. Miner remarked that as this was an *unfortunate* evening for the meeting, it being Christmas Eve, and many of the members of the Society were engaged in attending religious services, he requested that the meeting adjourn to the latter part of the week; whereupon it was

Resolved. That when the meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

On motion of Dr. Hoge, I. N. Whiting and Mr. Armstrong were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the adjourned meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening next.

A. G. DIMMOCK, Sec. *pro tem.*

The adjourned meeting turned out to be no meeting at all!

THE PROJECT NEARLY ABANDONED.—The project of converting the Anti-Slavery Society into a political organization, is well nigh abandoned. The Emancipator at last says—"it seems clear that the office of rallying the free voters of the country to cope with slavery on its own fields—that of political power—does not pertain to the Anti-Slavery Society."

With regard to the Rev. Mr. KNAPP we have a word to say. The Philanthropist doubts our assertions about the *new*, and then asks for information when we spoke the *old*, or not? We doubt *its* assertion in relation to Mr. Freeman, and challenge it, and its authority, the Pennsylvania Freeman, to produce an individual evidence of the facts stated. Whatever he may be, worthy man's sentiments in relation to slavery, he showed his usual degree of good sense and propriety by preaching Christ to the people, without any particular allusion to the exciting topic which has so agitated our Cincinnati brother.

It seems to us 'strange,' that Christian editors make themselves so very ridiculous in thundering forth triumphant assertions, which have no surer foundation than the mere *old* rumor."

Mr. Birney, in declining the Warsaw nomination, says—"While I agree with you fully in the opinion, that the great anti-slavery enterprise can never succeed without independent nominations, I feel assured that the views of abolitionists, as a body, do not enough harmonize to make such a measure advisable now."

Could we be convinced that the measure was at any time advisable, there is no man to whom we would more cordially give our support, as a candidate for the presidency, than Mr. Birney.

Dr. Lemoyne in his letter takes the ground, that the measure is entirely inexpedient. He does not doubt as to the "solemn obligation" of every Abolitionist "to vote consistently—to carry his principles to the polls—and to vote for such men only, as are willing to do officially whatever is within the sphere of their official duties, to promote, as soon as possible, the entire and complete emancipation of the slaves, and remove every legal disability and obstacle from the path to elevation and improvement of the nominally free colored man." But, several reasons lead him to regard the formation of an Abolition political party, as inexpedient. We subjoin the concluding paragraph of his letter.

"The Anti-Slavery reformation is emphatically a religious enterprise, and the prominent measures for its accomplishment, ought to be of a consistent character. This fact is known and read of all men, and stands forth in bold relief,

PETITIONS.

For one month scarcely any anti-slavery petitions were presented in our legislature. This is greatly to be regretted. The enemies of liberty thought undoubtedly that they had at last triumphed over abolition; and our few friends in the legislature must have been discouraged. After the passage of what is familiarly called the "Black act," one would have supposed that petitions would have increased ten-fold. What are our friends thinking about? If they quit giving and quit petitioning, they had better give up all.

We are pleased to see, however, a great increase of petitions since the beginning of this month. January 10th, in the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. Thomas, from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, asking the repeal of the law of last session, relative to fugitives from labor, and the passage of a law to secure the right of trial by jury to all such persons. It was referred, together with several other similar petitions to the Judiciary Committee. On the same day, in the House, Mr. Cassad presented 6 petitions praying for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color; and Mr. Powers presented one, signed by 901 citizens of Ashland and Trumbull counties, praying that the right of jury-trial might be secured to persons claimed as fugitives from labor.

A petition was presented on the 11th, in the House, by Mr. Reed, asking the legislature to prevent the intermarriage of whites with colored people. The memorialists, we suppose, not being masters of their own hearts, thought it high time the legislature should help them to bestow their affections on proper objects.

On the same day, a memorial was presented from the "religious society of Friends, convened at Mount Pleasant, praying "so to amend the laws relating to black and mulatto persons, and the fugitive law, as to afford further security to people of color."

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting at Columbus, on the 24th ult. A correspondent has favored us with an interesting account of its proceedings, which may be found on our first page.—

The meeting was a *failure*, if all accounts speak true;—and that too, notwithstanding the efforts of its *eloquent* members.

The paper will be afforded at one dollar and fifty cents a year, in advance. We wish our abundant success.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS.

The Convention of Democrats recently held at Columbus, renewed their pledges of fealty to the South. Mr. Morris of our city, and Mr. Eells, of Licking county, undertook to stem the tide of *servility*, but were overwhelmed. We know not whether any other abolitionists were members of the Convention. The majority prohibited free discussion, and treated Mr. Eells with great rudeness. We wish this gentleman or Mr. Morris would favor the public with an account of the pro-slavery doings of the Convention. Thus far we have been able to pick up but a few items of intelligence respecting it.

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in the preamble and constitution of the parent Society, and almost all its auxiliaries. We there declare, that our aim shall be "to convince all our fellow citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a hideous crime in the sight of God," &c.—Now if we make political action so prominent, will there not be some ground for those who have continually an evil upon us, to charge, that we have lost our first confidence in strictly moral means, and that we are now compelled to resort to means, which we at first overlooked, if not repudiated. I fear that some, who have labored earnestly and zealously with the first weapons of our warfare, are becoming somewhat impatient of the delay, which *seems* to attend their use; and believe, very sincerely, no doubt, that the great desideratum would be sooner attained by carrying the issue of the cause directly to the polls. If so we ought to possess ourselves, in patience, recollecting that national reformation from national sins, are not the work of a day, or a year. Men are readily tempted to the use of what appear direct means through political action, to obtain moral reformation, from the rapid revolutions of feeling and action among large masses of men, in relation to mere questions of human expediency. If we are liable to err from such inducements, will it not, at least be safe to wait still longer for an answer to our prayers, and for the promised fruits of the seed of truth, which we have sown in the hearts and consciences of this people, resting assured that we shall reap in due season, if we faint not."

A NEW PAPER.—Mr. Lyman Hall, lately editor of the Ohio Star, has issued proposals for publishing at Ravenna, Portage co., a family newspaper, to be entitled, "Western Reserve Cabinet, and Family Visiter."

It is to be a free paper, religious, moral, literary, political, &c., &c. Among the moral enterprises of the day, says the prospectus,

"Will be recognized the Anti-Slavery cause, the cause of Sabbath Schools, Temperance, Missions, and kindred benevolent enterprises. All in their turn, will receive due, and appropriate attention. The anti-slavery cause, being one of momentous consequence to this nation, and one about which no one, who aims at right action, would suffer him to remain ignorant, a department will be statutedly yielded to a calm, considerate and thorough discussion of the subject of slavery, and the general news in regard to all the anti-slavery movements of the day. All the local anti-slavery societies of the Reserve, may occupy a portion of this department if they choose, with a publication of their proceedings."

Mr. Hall is well fitted for the undertaking. He is an able writer and independent man. He was too independent, we have reason to believe, for a mere political editor.

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SLAVERY AS IT IS.

The following advertisement is a most horrible illustration of slavery as it is. Just consider how many families must have been ruthlessly broken up, to make out this select stock of little boys and girls, young men and women. Thomas Gadson, the auctioneer, belongs to one of the most respectable families in Charleston. His brother is quite an eminent minister.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Ten or twelve very likely single *girls*, from 12 to 14 years old, 15 single Boys, very likely from 12 to 14 years old; 15 or 16 very young Men, from 20 to 25 years old; fifteen or 20 likely Young Women, from 20 to 30 years old; consisting of *Housekeepers*, *Good Cooks*, *Washers*, *Waiters*, *Waiters*; 4 first rate *Cashiers* and *House Servants*, remarkably lively and intelligent; 1 young *Fellow*, 25 years old, who is a complete *Coffeemaker*, meat and *pastry* Cook; 2 first rate *House Carpenters*, warranted to be as complete as can be found in this State; 1 very likely young *Male Servant*; 1 *likely mulatto Fellow*, an excellent *Taylor* and *complete waiting man*; and a number of other *Negroes*, of all sexes and ages, possessing various qualifications, suitable either for *Plantation* purposes or as *Body Servants*, whom I will sell on reasonable terms, either for cash or upon *endorsement* notes, at 60 days, with interest added.

Soon after the preceding discussion, Mr. Flood having, I suppose, been warned into patriotism by the debate, offered the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved. By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That the subject of Slavery, as it now exists in particular portions of the United States, was settled and adjusted at the formation of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved. Further, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the interference of citizens of any State in the internal regulations of another, is highly censurable and improper; and that we view the unlawful, unwise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the north with the domestic institutions of the southern States, as highly inimical; and that it is a duty obligatory on all good citizens, to disown the abolitionists, in their mad, fanatical, and revolutionary schemes.

Resolved. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Governors of each State in the Union, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The House then took a recess.

January 3.

On Saturday Mr. Bliss presented petitions from 160 citizens of Lorain county, to abolish all distinctions on account of color. Mr. Ford, also from citizens of Geauga county, for the same, and also to extend to them the right of trial by jury.

The bill to incorporate the Dialectic Association having been reported back to the House, Mr. Leonard moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Hanna opposed the bill because he was opposed to incorporations of this kind. (This same

Mr. Hanna had at the commencement of the session, introduced, and carried through a bill to incorporate a literary society.) Mr. Jenkins, because it had no clause making each of the corporations liable for the whole of the debts. (It had such a provision in it.) Mr. Leonard did not want the statue book disgraced with the name of Oberlin. He did not like the knowledge that emanated from that institution. It sent out scholars, who,

POETRY.

RHYMES FOR THE SEASON.

JANUARY 1, 1840.

Down the dark tide of Time, with flow
Uncasing, hath another year
Its record borne of joy and woe,
Hope, exultation, fear—
With constant force through shade and sun
The swelling stream hath hurried on,
And flung its shattered waves at last
Into the ocean of the Past.
One moment in the fatal light
Flashed the frail bubbles as they fell—
Then bursting, vanished from the sight,
And shrilly the wild winds of night
Shrieked the Old Year's farewell!

II.

So hath it gone—and with it borne
Treasures that Time cannot return:
High hopes—that o'er existence threw
The glory of their rainbow hue,
And to the future gave a light
Like that which shone in Eden's bower
In earliest time—too purely bright
For such a world as ours:
Dreams—such as all the poet's soul
And fill it with divinest thought,
Till underneath its meek control
Passion, and pride, and sense are brought:
Desires that overleapt the earth,
And proudly turning from the real,
Claimed in a higher world their birth,
Grasping the mystic and ideal:
And more than these—the love which flung
Its blessed light life's clouds among,
Till to the waiting soul was given
Bright glimpse of the upper heaven.

III.

So hath it gone—and oh! not all
Who failed in thoughtless mood its birth,
With music and with festival—
Still with their presence gladden earth.
The Beautiful—whose radiant smile
Like sunshine fell upon the heart,
And who with words of cheer the while,
Lovingly spoken, could beguile
The spirit's grief, and reconcile
The living to life's cureless smart—
Oh! early summoned to depart!
We miss you from our common track;
We weep—but cannot win you back!
The sunshine of your smile is flung
On brows that wear no trace of sorrow,
The radiant hosts of heaven among—
And richer notes are on your tongue
Than e'er from harps Aeolian rang.
On earth from Music's self could borrow,
We mourn—but not for you whose eyes
Have closed on earth to go in heaven—
The freed from mortal agonies—
To whom eternal rest is given!
Our tears are for the living only—
For sorrowing hearts whose hopes are fled,
Whose memories are with the dead—
For them—the crushed and lonely.

IV.

So hath it gone—the olden Year—
Life's wrecks upon its vanished wave—
Never pauses in his dread career
Death's ally and his charioteer,
Sweeping, remorseless, to the grave,
Alike the tyrant and the slave,
The good, the beautiful, the brave,
The peasant and the peer;
And sadly swells on every gale
The death-drege and the funeral wail.

V.

Wo! for thy many triumphs, Death!
Wo! that the righteous perished,
And no man layeth it to heart!
Yet hath his spirit sweet release,
His troubles and his trials cease,
And even the crushed and lonely.
God hath a part,
Such bliss is thine, oh thou! whose name
By generous deeds is linked to fame—
Thou—whom no danger could appal
When mindful of the heavenly call,
To loose the slave from tyrant-thral,
The country from its shame—
Not toil, nor pain, nor scorn, nor wrath,
Nor ruffian threats of stripes and death,
Could turn thee back from duty's path,
In courage still the same.

In other days, when Slavery's power
Had triumphed in an evil hour,
And wearied with the bootless strife—
With fainting heart and feeble hand,
Dejected stood the Spartan band,
Who warred for rights as men for life—
To thee 'twas given to rouse the land.
Young, poor, untilled, and unknown,
With fearless breath thy trump was blown,
And on the winds thy banner thrown
A broad with single hand!

Weeks, months, and years went by, and still,
Amidst accumulated ill,
Thy spirit shrank not from its trial;
But, true to God and human weal,
Pressed on with unabated zeal,
In peril and in self-denial—

Till, roused by thee, the good awoke—
The dreamless sleep of years was broke—
Men started from repose, and saw
The trampled slave, with lifted eye,
Imploring in his agony

The Christian's succor ere he die—
The blessings of the Christian's law—

And underneath thy banner's fold,
The aged man, the siring bold,
In mustering multitudes enrolled,
And hurried to the war!

Peace be to the who gave no peace
To Freedom's foes till life did cease!
Oh, hast thou lived to see
The triumph of thy noble cause,
The reign of Right and EQUAL LAWS,
And listen to the world's applause,

Which yet shall sound for thee—
How had thy spirit leapt to join,
With strength and ecstasy divine,
The anthem of the free!

Rest, Friend of Man!—thy grave shall be
Henceforth a shrine, where pilgrim-feet
Shall press the turf that covers thee—
And pilgrim's lips thy deeds repeat—

How round, full-priced baker, who brings his
weekly batch of miserable debtors to this court,
Stepped into the plaintiff's box, papers and ledger
in hand, to make good his claim to 25s. for bread
supplied to a Mr. John Howard.

A tall young woman, wearing a handsome fur
mantilla, and evidently careful to exhibit the
externals of gentility, presented herself to answer the
the demand. Her age might be either 18 or 28; the
hollow cheek and spare form, produced by
early sorrow or privation, or both, prevented a
closer approximation to the truth.

A commissioner.—Is the amount disputed?
Young Lady.—Certainly not, I have only to
say, on the part of my father, that he sincerely
regrets his inability to settle the amount at once.

Chairman.—And how will you pay it?
Young Lady.—I have £5. to offer now, and my
father wishes to have the indulgence of paying the
rest at half a crown a week.

Truth's triumph yet shall come, when Error,
Stripped of thine disguise shall shrink

LUNDY—THE SLAVE'S UNFADING FRIEND!
A PEOPLE'S CHAMPION!

VI.

VI.
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Before her piercing eye with terror,
And back into its caverns sink
Abashed and humbled, though its braw
Right haughty is lifted now,
And many a willing devote
Before its altar bends the knee,
Meantly exulting to be known
As Falstaff's chosen champion.

Such are the men, oh God! who turn
The pages of thy volume over—
Not of its blessed truths to learn—
But haply if they may discover
Some separate text, some little clause,
To prop Oppression's falling cause,
Sanction the trampling of thy laws,
And weet the poor man's right away—
Blind leaders of the blind are they!

Impious blasphemers! who would plunder
Jehovah of his attributes,
That they may keep the bondman under,
Yoked in with dumb and senseless brutes;

Yet, while with blood their garments drip,
They worship God with tongue and lip—
And mark the sanctimonious eye,
The lifted hand, the brazen brow,

As to the poor black man they cry,
"Oh! I am holier than thou!"

Such are the men who, lost to shame
And deaf to mercy, dare to frame
Mischief by law, to turn away
The needy from his right, and make,
At Slavery's beck, for Slavery's sake,

The merciful prey!
Oh shame! that should lift their hands
For evil deeds in Christian lands!
Profaning with their very breath

The name of Freedom, while they swear
To make her weal, in life and death,
Their own peculiar care,
Perjured and false! Yes—thrice forsaken!

The tyrant's tool!—the good man's scorn!
VII.

What! shall we crush our sympathies,
And strangle pity in its birth—
And, heedless of the poor man's cries,
As from the scourge and chain he flies,
Harden our hearts and close our eyes,
And thrust him from our home and heart,
At their demands, whose perjured lips
Boast of democracy and—whips?

Serviles! still prompt at Slavery's beck
To bend the knee and bow the neck,
Or, bound-like, stand upon the track
Of him who haply may have broke
From off his neck the tyrant's yoke,

And drag him to his bondage back!
No! till our lips are sealed in death,
We'll speak with unabated breath
For God and for his trampled poor!

Till in his place of guilty power,
Trembles the despot of the hour—
Trembles the haughty evil-doer!

VIII.

Pass on—God's minister of wrath!

"Time, the Avenger!"—pass thou on—
Though in thy desolating path,

Are wrecks of Empires strown!

What though the Empires strown beneath
Thy billowy surge, struck down by Death?

They're their rest have found!

And nearer to its final fall—

Nearer to his deshonored tomb—

The Babel by Oppression built,

The tyrant, hardened in his guilt,

For reg'ly burns upon the wall!

The writing of their doom!

IX.

Pass on—returnless years! Ye bring

Nearer the golden age of Time—

When man, no more an abject thing,

Shall from the sleep of ages spring,

With new-born life, and proudly d'ing

Aside his bondage and his crime,

And rising in his manhood, he

What God designed him—pure and free!

And Earth, throughout her every clime,

No more the spoil of human hate,

By sin no longer desolate—

Returned her bloom—renewed her prime—

Shall in her Eden-dress appear;

Exulting in her youth restored,

And singing praises to the Lord,

Through all her now—her SABBATH-YEAR!

W. H. BURLEIGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.—If there is any thing like inde-

pendence in any profession, it must belong to the farmer more than to any other. The farmer runs much less risk of bad debts, and of being imposed upon by the worthless and designing, than any other business man. He has more of the real wants of nature within his own reach, and that is the very marrow of independence. We fear that the general distaste for agricultural pursuits, particularly in town population, is, because it requires hard work. "Aye, there's the rub." Yes, yes, it is the hard work that scares the town-raised young gentlemen from the fields and farms and the pursuits of nature.

It is two years from the occurrences of the last

two years, that we have not so many citizens employed in agriculture as we ought to have. Our farms generally are too large, and the consequence is, that small market-gardens are despised, and the town not half cultivated.

General Jackson advocated the withdrawal of six hundred thousand men, women and children from agricultural pursuits, and employing them in manufactures. What mistaken philanthropy!

How much better for us to be indebted to Great

Britain for our knives and forks, than for the bread

we eat with them. Who's there that will deny,

that in that country where there are the greatest number employed in agricultural pursuits, there is the most permanent prosperity, there the greatest sum of human happiness? The immense extent

of our country points out what ought to be our principal pursuit. The spirit of speculation is always laying off new towns before the country is settled, forgetting that it is the farmer that must make the town, as well as supply it with all the first necessities of life.—Disseminator, (Ia.)

The Scotch Baker in London.

From a report under the head of "Westmin-

ster Court of Requests," in one of our London pa-

pers.

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